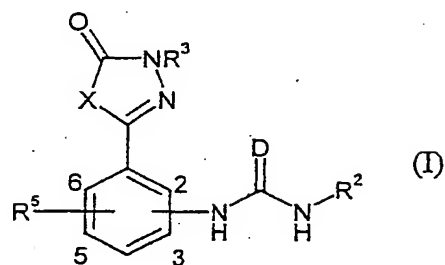


Claims

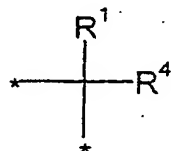
1. A compound of the formula



in which

the radical $-NHC(D)NHR^2$ is bonded to the aromatic system at one of positions 2, 3, 5 or 6,

X is $-N(R^6)-$ or a group



D is oxygen or sulfur,

R^1 is C_6-C_{10} -aryl or C_1-C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_1-C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1-C_6 -alkylamino, C_1-C_6 -alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1-C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl and C_1-C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl,

and

where aryl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkyl,

or

R¹ and R⁴ form together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded a C₃-C₆-cycloalkyl ring, where the cycloalkyl ring may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,

R² is C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl or C₆-C₁₀-aryl, where aryl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, nitro, cyano, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkyl,

R³ is hydrogen or C₁-C₆-alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of C₁-C₆-alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl,

R⁴ is C₁-C₆-alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl,

or

5 R⁴ is C₆-C₁₀-aryl, where aryl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, C₁-C₆-alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl, C₁-C₆-alkylaminocarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkyl,

10 R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino or C₁-C₆-alkyl,

15 R⁶ is C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₃-C₈-cycloalkyl or C₁-C₆-alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl,

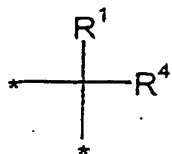
and

20 where cycloalkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C₁-C₆-alkyl, C₆-C₁₀-aryl, C₁-C₆-alkoxy, amino, C₁-C₆-alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl and C₁-C₆-alkoxycarbonyl.

25 2. A compound as claimed in claim 1, where

the radical -NHC(D)NHR² is bonded to the aromatic system at one of positions 2, 3, 5 or 6,

30 X is -N(R⁶)- or a group



D is oxygen,

5 R^1 is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl,

10

or

15 R^1 and R^4 form together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded a C_5 - C_6 -cycloalkyl ring, where the cycloalkyl ring may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl,

20

R^2 is C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, where aryl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of halogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,

25

R^3 is hydrogen or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, hydroxycarbonyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl,

5 R^4 is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, phenyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylcarbonylamino, hydroxycarbonyl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkylaminocarbonyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,

10 R^6 is C_3 - C_8 -cycloalkyl or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of hydroxy, C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy, amino, C_1 - C_6 -alkylamino, hydroxycarbonyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkoxycarbonyl,

15

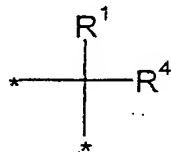
and

20 where cycloalkyl may optionally be substituted by up to three substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of C_1 - C_6 -alkyl and C_1 - C_6 -alkoxy.

3. A compound as claimed in claim 1, where

25 the radical $-NHC(D)NHR^2$ is bonded to the aromatic system at position 3,

X is $-N(R^6)-$ or a group



30

D is oxygen,

R^1 is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,

or

5

R^1 and R^4 form together with the carbon atom to which they are bonded a C_5 - C_6 -cycloalkyl ring,

10

R^2 is C_6 - C_{10} -aryl, where aryl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,

R^3 is hydrogen,

15

R^4 is C_1 - C_6 -alkyl,

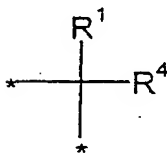
R^5 is hydrogen or fluorine,

20

R^6 is C_5 - C_7 -cycloalkyl or C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, where alkyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents phenyl.

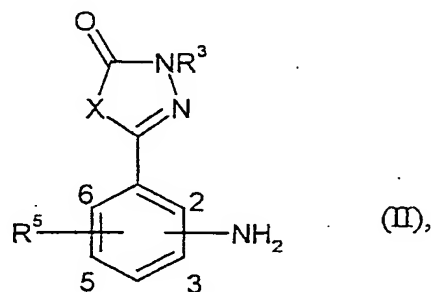
4. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where the radical $-NHC(D)NHR^2$ is bonded to the aromatic system at position 3.

25 5. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where X is a group



6. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where X is $-N(R^6)-$.

7. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where D is oxygen.
8. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R¹ is methyl.
- 5 9. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R² is phenyl, where phenyl may optionally be substituted by up to two substituents independently of one another selected from the group consisting of fluorine, chlorine or methyl.
- 10 10. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R³ is hydrogen.
11. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R⁴ is methyl.
12. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R⁵ is hydrogen.
- 15 13. A compound as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3, where R⁶ is isopropyl, cyclohexyl or 1-phenylethyl.
14. A process for preparing compounds as claimed in claim 1, characterized in
- 20 that compounds of the formula (II)



in which

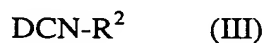
25

NH₂ is bonded to the aromatic system at one of positions 2, 3, 5 or 6, and

X, R³ and R⁵ have the meaning indicated above,

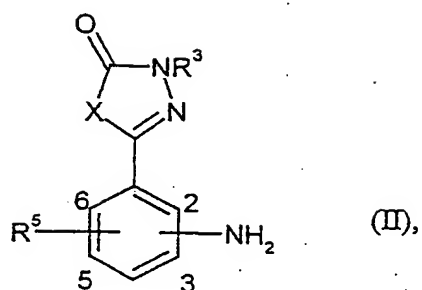
are reacted with compounds of the formula (III)

5



in which R² and D have the meaning indicated above.

- 10 15. A compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of viral diseases.
- 15 16. A medicament comprising at least one compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 in combination with at least one pharmaceutically acceptable, pharmaceutically suitable carrier or excipient.
17. The use of compounds as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3 for producing a medicament for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of viral diseases.
- 20 18. A medicament as claimed in claim 16 for the treatment and/or prophylaxis of viral diseases.
- 25 19. A method for controlling viral diseases in humans and animals by administering an antivirally effective amount of at least one compound as claimed in any of claims 1 to 3.
20. A compound of the formula (II)



in which

5 NH_2 is bonded to the aromatic system at one of positions 2, 3, 5 or 6, and

X , R^3 and R^5 have the meaning indicated in claim 1.